HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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960 Ocaina

960 01 p
[p-long][02 60]

960 02 b[03]

960 03 t
[t-long][02 60]

960 04 t-palatalized[04]
[t-long-palatalized][02 60]

960 05 d-palatalized[03 04]

960 06 k
[k-long][02 60]

960 07 g[03]

960 09 t/s

960 10 d/z

960 11 t/s-hacek[05]

960 12 d/z-hacek[05]

960 13 phi

960 14 beta[06]

960 15 s

960 16 s-hacek[05]

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17 z-hacek[05 06 07]

18 x[06]
[x-labialized][61]

20 m

21 m-long[08 30]

22 n

23 n-long[08 30]

24 n-palatal[05]

25 n-palatal-long[05 08 30]

27 glottal stop[09]

28 h

29 r-flap

51 i[11]
[iota][62]
[i-creaky voice][63]
(free)

52 i-nasalized

960 Ocaina

53 epsilon[12 31]
[epsilon-creaky voice][63]
(free)

54 a[13]
[a-creaky voice][63]
(free)

55 a-nasalized

56 i-trema[11 14 15]
[i-trema-creaky voice][63]
(free)

57 i-trema-nasalized

58 o-mid[16]
[o-mid-creaky voice][63]
(free)

59 o-mid-nasalized

60 w[32]
(transitional)

81 high
[rising][17 64]

82 low[18 33]
[falling][17 65]

960 $a Ocaina $d Witotoan $e NE Peru $f 200 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review)

960 $a Agnew, Arlene and Evelyn G. Pike $b 1957 $c Phonemes of Ocaina (Huitoto) $d IJAL 23.24-27 $q informant $r two years $R first author

960 $a **ACCENT** $A Stress is not mentioned. The tonal system apparently could be interpreted as a pitch accent system. No tone contrast is mentioned for monosyllables. Disyllables show contrast between /high/ and /low/ on the first syllable, but have /low/ on the second. Trisyllables show a /high/ vs. /low/ contrast on either the first or second syllable, with the remaining syllables /low/. Thus there is at most one /high/ syllable per word. (p.26) (However, there seems to be contrast between geminate vowels with both moras /high/ and those with only one mora /high/. (p.27) This inconsistency in the description cannot be resolved from the data given.) Tone of words is determined lexically and morphologically.

960 $a **LONG VOWELS** $A There exist phonetically long vowels in Ocaina, however they are not phonemic. "These phonetically long vocoids are considered to be a sequence of vowels rather than one long vowel phoneme because these phonetically long vocoids parallel in distribution sequences of two unlike vowels." Furthermore, "the long vocoids may have not only level pitch, but also rising or falling pitch glides which parallel the high-low and low-high tone sequence of two unlike vowels." (p.27)

960 $a **NASAL VOWEL PROSODY** $A In VV clusters both V are either oral or nasal.

960 $a **PHONOLOGICAL WORD** $A Words are up to ten syllables. VV is the longest vowel cluster. $A initial C: all but long nasals and /r-flap/ $A medial CC: /glottal stop/ + /p, b, t, t-palatalized, k, t/s, t/s-hacek, s, s-hacek, z-hacek, x, m, n-palatal/ $A VV clusters: identical VV; /o/ + /epsilon, a, i-trema/; /a/ + /i, i-trema/; /i/ + /o-mid/; /epsilon/ + /i/; /a-nasalized/ + /i-nasalized, o-mid-nasalized/; /o-mid-nasalized/ + /i-nasalized, a-nasalized, i-trema-nasalized/

960 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)V(C) $A final C: /glottal stop/

960 $a **TONE** $A domain of tone: mora

960 02 $A The stop allophones are "frequently preceded by a slight aspiration, which when following nasalized vowels is actually a voiceless nasal of the same point of articulation as the stop." (p.24)

960 03 $A It is not clear that the allophonic lengthening of stops applies to voiced stops.

960 04 $A /t-palatalized, d-palatalized/ have a "high front vocoid off glide." (p.24)

960 05 $A /t/s-hacek, d/z-hacek, s-hacek, z-hacek, n-palatal, n-palatal-long/ are characterized by a "high front vocoid timber [sic]." (p.24)

960 06 $A /beta, z-hacek, x/ have "an occasionally occurring lenis affricated allophone." (p.24)

960 07 $A "The voiced alveopalatal fricative has [one allophone which] has very little friction and grooving." (p.24-25)

960 08 $A "The fortis feature [for the nasals] may be actualized either as length or as tense articulation or as both." (p.24) No further indication is given as to what a "tense nasal" might be. Interpreted here as length. [JHC]

960 09 $A It is not clear that the allophonic lengthening of stops applies to /glottal stop/.

960 11 $A /i, i-trema/ are produced with "spread lips." (p.25)

960 12 $A /epsilon/ is the most frequent of "a set of freely-varying allophones consistently lower than /e/ in the Spanish loan word "docena."

960 13 $A A "more front allophone [of /a/] occurs following alveopalatal sounds." (p.25)

960 14 $A /i-trema/ "is lowered when it occurs with a /low/ tone between consonants." (p.25)

960 15 $A /i-trema/ "is fronted next to labial sounds." (p.25)

960 16 $A /o-mid/ "varies freely with higher rounded allophones." (p.25)

960 17 $A Starting height for [rising] and [falling] tones is unclear.

960 18 $A "Low tone is optionally progressively lower in pitch from the beginning to the end of the utterance. This is especially apparent in a sequence of like vowels." (p.26)

960 30 $A All examples of long nasals are intervocalic.

960 31 $A /epsilon/ is "a very infrequently occurring vowel." (p.25)

960 32 $A [w] is a transitional sound which occurs after /o-mid/, /h/, and labial consonants, when they occur before /i-trema/.

960 33 $A "Low tones are much more frequent in occurrence than high tones." (p.26)

960 60 $A "The stops tend to be phonetically long or fortis word medial." (p.24)

960 61 $A /x/ is labialized "before /o-mid/." (p.25)

960 62 $A /i/ is realized as [iota] "after /k/ and /h/." (p.25)

960 63 $A "Vowels preceding /glottal stop/ are optionally laryngealized." (p.25)

960 64 $A "Palatalized consonants tend to have a slightly rising pitch glide from the consonant to a following high tone vowel." (p.26)

960 65 $A "Palatalized consonants tend to have...a fast falling pitch glide [from the consonant] to a following low tone vowel." (p.26)